Interface Fabrics Group North, Inc.	**)**	**Departmental**
Guilford Facility	**)**	**Finding of Fact and Order**
Piscataquis County	**)**	**Air Emission License**
Guilford, Maine	**)**	
A-367-71-G-R/M	**)**	

After review of the air emissions license application, staff investigation reports and other documents in the applicant's file in the Bureau of Air Quality, pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A., Section 344 and Section 590, the Department finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Interface Fabrics Group North, Inc. (IFG Guilford) in Guilford, Maine has applied to renew their Air Emissions License permitting operation of emission sources associated with their textile manufacturing facility.

IFG Guilford is proposing to install a new yarn texturing machine.

B. Emission Equipment

IFG Guilford is licensed to operate the following equipment:

Fuel Burning Equipment

Equipment	Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Firing Rate	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Date of Construction	Post Comb. Control Equipment	Stack #
Boiler #1	16.9 16.5	1.9 ton/hr[a] 118 gal/hr	Wood[b] #2 oil, 0.35%	1948	1Cyclones	1
Boiler #2	16.9 16.5	1.9 ton/hr[a] 118 gal/hr	Wood[b] #2 oil, 0.35%	1948	2 Single – Cyclones[c]	2
Boiler #3	12.8	91 gal/hr	#2 oil, 0.35%	1968	None	1
Boiler #4[e]	2.8	20 gal/hr	#2 oil, 0.35%	1986	None	3
Boiler #5[f]	3.5	25 gal/hr	#2 oil, 0.35%	1990	None	3

(a) Assumes HHV of wood is 4,500 Btu/lb at 50% moisture. Actual firing rate will vary based on the moisture content of the wood fired.
(b) Wood/wood waste (chips, bark sawdust, etc.) blended with ground paper core.
(c) Two single cyclones arranged in series.
(d) Boiler #4 is operated at low capacity (1.6 MMBtu/hr) and low firing rate (11.4 gal/hr).
(e) Boiler #5 is only operated as a back-up for Boiler #4. Both boilers would only be operated together if an emergency condition occurred. In addition, the heating system can only utilize heat from one boiler. Therefore, both boilers can be operated simultaneously for a few minutes.

C. Process Equipment

IFG Guilford is licensed to operate the following processes and associated equipment:

1. Dyeing Operation – Some of the materials (yarn and raw stock) are treated with dyes. The dyes may contain volatile organic compounds and hazardous air pollutants.
2. Yarn Texturing Operation – air texturing equipment makes yarn surface look "wooly."

D. Insignificant Equipment

IFG Guilford also operates the following equipment and processes, all of which are insignificant as defined in MEDEP Chapter 115, Appendix B and 40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb. This equipment is listed in the license for inventory purposes only.

Insignificant Fuel Burning Equipment

Equipment	Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Fuel Type, % sulfur
Boiler #6	0.22	1.6	#2, 0.35
Furnace #1	0.19	1.4	#2, 0.35
Furnace #2	0.31	2.5	#2, 0.35
Boiler #7	0.119	0.85	#2, 0.35
Heater #1	0.25	2.8	Propane
Heater #2	0.25	2.8	Propane

Insignificant #2 Fuel Oil Storage Tanks

Equipment	Storage Cap. (gallons)	Type of Tank
Tank #1	300	Above-ground
Tank #2	4,000	Above-ground
Tank #3	275	Above-ground
Tank #4a	275	Above-ground
Tank #4b	275	Above-ground
Tank #5	8,000	Underground

Insignificant Process Equipment

Wood unloading, storage, and conveying operations
Boiler ash conveying and storage operations
Warping and weaving operations
Drying operations
Dye Lab Fume Hood

Merchandizing Services Glue Use

E. Parts Washers

IFG Guilford operates several parts washers which are subject to Chapter 130 of Department Regulations.

F. Application Classification

The application for IFG Guilford includes the renewal of current licensed emission units plus increased emissions from new yarn texturing operation #2, therefore the license is considered to be a renewal plus a minor revision.

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)

In order to receive a license the applicant must control emissions from each unit to a level considered by the Department to represent Best Practical Treatment (BPT), as defined in Chapter 100 of the Department regulations. Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment as well as for those sources located in designated non-attainment areas. BPT for new sources and modifications requires a demonstration that emissions are receiving Best Available Control Technology (BACT), as defined in Chapter 100 of the Air Regulations. BACT is a top-down approach to selecting air emission controls considering economic, environmental and energy impacts.

BPT for existing emissions equipment means that method which controls or reduces emissions to the lowest possible level considering:

- the existing state of technology;
- the effectiveness of available alternatives for reducing emission from the source being considered; and
- the economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

Process Description

IFG Guilford produces fabric for commercial, residential, healthcare, and hospitality interiors. The fiber (95% polyester recycled from soda bottles, 5% olefin, wool and virgin polyester) is received in two forms: “stock” or yarn fiber. The stock fibers are unprocessed, “fluff” fibers. They are received in bales, dyed, and then shipped to another Interface Fabrics facility to be made into yarn, then returned to Guilford for further processing. The yarn fiber is received in “packages” that may or may not already be dyed.

The stock fiber moves from the receiving area to the dye area. It is placed into a vessel where it is soaked in hot water to relax the kink in the fibers and then compressed into a "cake". Next the fiber is moved to a dye machine, where dyes that have been mixed according to the desired color are added and the water is heated. Inside the machine, the dye is pumped through the fiber in two directions, to insure even color distribution. After it is dyed the fiber is spun in a centrifugal spinner to remove excess water.

Fiber received as yarn is dyed in the "package dye" area. Similar to stock dyeing, the yarn packages are loaded into dye machine where dyes and auxiliaries are added with water and heated under pressure.

Wastewater from both dye houses are discharged to a heat recovery system prior to being discharged to the onsite equalization basin.

Some yarn at IFG Guilford is processed through yarn texturing machines. These machines draw the yarn across a jet of compressed air with water and heat, to rough up the surface and change the appearance of the yarn. Textured yarn has a softer feel and a less reflective appearance. IFG Guilford is proposing to install an additional yarn texturing machine.

The finished yarn is wound onto cardboard tubes in preparation for being woven into cloth. By rewinding the yarn IFG Guilford can control the density and packing of the yarn, which will impact the quality of the woven cloth. As many as 10,600 yarns are arranged on a warp beam, and the fabric is woven in a variety of patterns on computer controlled looms. Finished fabric is shipped out of state for finishing prior to being sold to the consumer.

IFG Guilford operates two wood/oil fired boilers and one oil fired boiler to heat the dye machines to the temperatures necessary for fiber dyeing. Other smaller boilers are utilized for building heat and employee comfort.

A. Boilers

Boilers #1 and #2 were both manufactured in 1948, with maximum capacities of 16.9 MMBtu/hr while firing wood and 16.5 MMBtu/hr while firing #2 oil. Both boilers are capable of firing either #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.35% by weight, or wood/wood waste. The wood fuel fired by IFG Guilford consists primarily of purchased wood chips, or hogged wood and may contain or be blended with wood waste (i.e. bark, sawdust, other biomass, etc.) and ground paper cores prior to firing. The wood fuel fired may also occasionally contain small amounts of cotton swab waste and paper wrappers from IFG Guilford's wood supplier. Emissions from Boiler #1 are vented through a single cyclone; this is

stack #1. Boiler #2 is equipped with two sets of single cyclones arranged in series: stack #2. In boiler #2 the ash collected from the first cyclone is reintroduced back into the boiler. Ash collected from the second cyclone is periodically screw conveyed to a covered container which is emptied into a covered dumpster for disposal.

Boilers #3, #4 and #5 were manufactured in 1968, 1986 and 1990, respectively, each firing #2 fuel oil with respective capacities of 12.8, 2.8 and 3.5 MMBtu/hr. The sulfur content of the #2 fuel oil shall not exceed 0.35% by weight. Boiler #3 shares stack 1 with Boiler #1. Boilers #3 and #4 exhaust to a common stack #3.

None of the boilers are subject to New Source Performance Standards 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, for Boilers with maximum capacities greater than 10 MMBtu/hr and constructed after June 9, 1989.

BPT for the Boilers is the following:
For the firing of wood in Boilers #1 and #2:

1. The firing of wood/wood waste (bark, sawdust, cotton swab waste, paper wrappers or other biomass) that may be blended with ground paper cores.
2. PM and PM_{10} emission limits are regulated by MEDEP Chapter 103, and are based on EPA AP-42 data dated 3/02 for wood fired boilers .
3. NOx and SO_2 limits are based on EPA AP-42 data dated 3/02 for wood fired boilers.
4. The CO and VOC limits are based on EPA AP-42 data dated 3/02 for wood fired boilers.

For the firing of oil in Boilers #1 - #5:

1. The firing of #2 fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.35% by weight.
2. PM emission limits regulated by ME DEP Chapter 103. PM_{10} limits are derived from the PM limits.
3. NOx emission limits based on data for boilers of similar size and age and firing #2 fuel.
4. SO2 limits are based upon mass balance calculations and fuel sulfur content.
5. CO and VOC emission limits based on AP-42 data dated 9/98.

Visible emissions from stacks #1 and #2 (Boilers #1 and #3; Boiler #2) shall each not exceed 30% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than 2 six minute block averages in a 3-hour period. Visible emissions from stack #3 (Boilers #4 and #5) shall not exceed 30% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis, except for no more than three 6-minute block averages in a 3-hour block period.

B. Processes

Dyeing

Dyeing is a batch process performed by loading the textile substrate (i.e. spindles of yarn or cakes of unprocessed fiber) into a dyeing machine with a solution containing the dye. Because the dyes have an affinity for the fibers, the dye molecules leave the dye solution and enter the fibers. Auxiliary chemicals and controlled bath conditions (i.e., temperature and pressure) accelerate and optimize the dyeing process. Some of the dyes and dye chemicals may contain VOC and HAP. It is not possible to determine specific emission rates for the dyeing process, since the materials used by this operation are constantly evaluated by operations personnel and adjusted based on their cost, performance, and customer feedback and needs. IFG Guilford shall not exceed a total facility limit of 39.9 TPY of VOC, with a limit of 38.8 TPY VOC from the Dyeing Operation, and 12.0 TPY of HAP. To demonstrate compliance with the VOC limit from the dyeing operation, IFG Guilford shall maintain the following records and calculate monthly VOC emissions from the dyeing operation as follows:

A. Beginning of month facility storage
B. Monthly facility purchases
C. End of month facility storage
D. Quantity shipped off-site

Monthly VOC emissions from dyeing operation = (A x VOC content) + (B x VOC content) – (C x VOC content) – (D x VOC content)

Yarn Texturing

IFG Guilford operates two yarn texturing machines and has proposed to install a third machine. Yarn Texturing Operations consist of machines that draw yarn across a jet of compressed air to texture the yarn by roughening its surface. Water is applied to the yarn immediately prior to texturing to minimize fiber damage during the texturing process. The tension with which the wetted yarn is processed can be adjusted to increase the length of the yarn as it is being textured. The textured yarn has a softer feel and a less reflective appearance and is thus more desirable for certain customers' applications. The entire Yarn Texturing Operation (three machines) will consist of 64 spindles. Each spindle is vented to a common duct and exhausted to the atmosphere through a single stack on each machine. The stacks from the two existing machines combine into one stack that exists the roof. The third machine will have a separate exhaust stack.

The Yarn Texturing Equipment has the potential to emit particulate matter emissions believed to consist mainly of the oils and yarn fibers used in the manufacture of the yarn. Emissions from the equipment are calculated using the exhaust flow rates for the yarn texturing machines and an assumed exit grain loading of 0.02 gr/dscf, based on engineering judgement. It is conservatively

assumed that all particulate matter is PM_{10}. Emission limits from the yarn texturing process are calculated based on process rates and MEDEP Chapter 105. Visible emissions from the Yarn Texturing Stacks shall each not exceed 10% on a six minute block average.

D. Parts Washers

IFG Guilford operates solvent degreasers to support maintenance activities at the facility. The parts washers are subject to the requirements of MEDEP Chapter 130.

E. Facility Emissions and Fuel Use Caps

Based on the total fuel use of 1,289,000 gal/yr of #2 fuel oil with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.35% by weight, continuous operation of Boilers #1 and #2 firing wood, and the limit of 38.8 TPY VOC emissions from non-combustion processes, the total allowable annual emissions are as follows:

Total Allowable Annual Emissions for the Facility
(used to calculate the annual license fee)

Pollutant	Wood Fired Boilers	Oil Fired Boilers	Yarn Texturing	Dyeing	TPY
PM	25.2	18.1	4.87	--	**48.2**
PM_{10}	25.2	18.1	4.87	--	**48.2**
SO_2	1.20	31.8	--	--	**33.0**
NO_X	18.6	27.1	--	--	**45.7**
CO	44.5	3.23	--	--	**47.8**
VOC	0.96	0.13	--	38.8	**39.9**

IFG Guilford is also limited to 3.0 TPY each individual HAP; 12.0 TPY of total HAPs.

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

According to the Maine Regulations Chapter 115, the level of air quality analyses required for a renewal source shall be determined on a case-by case basis. An air quality analysis model was performed for IFG Guilford with their last renewal license. Annual facility fuel limits for the facility have not changed. IFG Guilford is proposing to install a second yarn texturing machine; this will result in licensed emissions of PM increasing by 2.05 TPY. The Department has determined that additional modeling and monitoring at IFG Guilford is not required at this time.

ORDER

Based on the above Findings and subject to conditions listed below, the Department concludes that the emissions from this source:

- will receive Best Practical Treatment,
- will not violate applicable emission standards,
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-334-71-G-R/M subject to the following conditions:

STANDARD CONDITIONS

(1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions (Title 38 MRSA §347-C).

(2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115.

(3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both.

(4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request.

(5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S.A. §353.

(6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

(7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

(8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request.

(9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license.

(10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license.

(11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:

(i) perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:

a. within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or

b. pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.

(ii) install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and

(iii) submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.

(12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:

(i) within thirty (30) days following receipt of such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and

(ii) the days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and

(iii) the licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions.

(13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or Part 70 license requirement.

(14) The licensee shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emission and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation.

(15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(16) Boilers #1 and #2, #3, #4 and #5

(i) Boilers #1 and #2 shall fire wood/wood waste, which may include bark, sawdust, cotton swab waste, paper wrappers or other biomass and may be blended with ground paper cores.

(ii) Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4 and #5 may fire #2 fuel oil with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.35% by weight. IFG Guilford shall not exceed 1,289,000 gallons/year of #2 fuel, on a twelve month rolling total. Compliance with the sulfur limit shall be demonstrated through fuel purchase receipts showing the sulfur content of the fuel. Compliance with the limit on the amount of fuel oil fired shall be demonstrated through fuel usage records.

(iii) Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4 and #5 shall not exceed the following emission limits:

Boiler Emission Limits – Firing Oil

	Boilers #1 & #2 (per boiler)		**Boiler #3**		**Boiler #4**	**Boiler #5**	
	lb/MMBtu	Lb/hr	lb/MMBtu	lb/hr	lb/hr	lb/MMBtu	lb/hr
PM	0.2	3.3	0.2	2.56	0.34	0.12	0.42
PM_{10}	--	3.3	--	2.56	0.34	--	0.42
SO_2	--	5.82	--	4.52	0.99	--	1.24
NOx	--	4.95	--	3.84	0.84	--	1.05
CO	--	0.59	--	0.46	0.10	--	0.13
VOC	--	0.03	--	0.02	0.01	--	0.01

Boiler Emission Limits – Firing Wood/Wood Waste

	Boilers #1 & #2 (per boiler)	
	lb/MMBtu	lb/hr
PM	0.34	5.75
PM_{10}	--	5.75
SO_2	--	0.27
NOx	--	4.23
CO	--	10.2
VOC	--	0.22

Compliance shall be demonstrated through stack testing in accordance with the appropriate method found in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and by request of the Department.

(iv) Visible emissions from stacks #1 and #2 (Boilers #1 and #3; Boiler #2) shall each not exceed 30% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for

no more than 2 six minute block averages in a 3-hour period. Visible emissions from stack #3 (Boilers #4 and #5) shall not exceed 30% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis, except for no more than three 6-minute block averages in a 3-hour block period.

(v) Visible emissions from the ash handling system shall not exceed 20% opacity, except for no more than five minutes in any 1-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual 15-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any 1-hour.

(17) Process Emissions

(i) Dyeing

(a) IFG Guilford shall not exceed 38.8 TPY of VOC emitted from dyeing and other non-combustion processes. This limit on process VOCs is necessary for IFG Guilford to remain exempt from MEDEP Chapter 134 – VOC RACT.

(b) To demonstrate compliance with the process VOC limit IFG Guilford shall maintain the following records and calculate monthly VOC emissions from the dyeing operation as follows:

A. Beginning of month facility storage
B. Monthly facility purchases
C. End of month facility storage
D. Quantity shipped off-site

$$\textit{Monthly VOC Emissions from Process Operations} = (A \cdot VOC\,Content) + (B \cdot VOC\,Content) - (C \cdot VOC\,Content) - (D \cdot VOC\,Content)$$

(c) IFG Guilford shall not exceed 12.0 TPY of total HAP emissions. Emissions from each individual HAP shall not exceed 3.0 TPY. Compliance shall be demonstrated in conjunction with the VOC record keeping described above.

(d) Visible emissions from the Dyeing operation shall not exceed 20% opacity , except for no more than one 6-minute block average in a 1-hour period.

(ii) Yarn Texturing

(a) PM emissions from Yarn Texturing #1(stack #10) shall not exceed 0.64 lb/hr. PM emissions from the new Yarn Texturing #2 (stack #11) shall not exceed 0.47 lb/hr. Compliance shall be demonstrated through stack testing in accordance with the appropriate method found in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and by request of the Department.

(b) Visible emissions from the yarn texturing stacks (stacks #10 and #11) shall each not exceed 10% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis.

(iii) Process Vents

Visible emissions from all process vents not specifically listed in this license shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis, except for no more than one 6-minute block average in a 1-hour period.

(18) Parts Washers

The parts washers are subject to the operational and record keeping requirements of MEDEP Chapter 130 which include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) IFG Guilford shall keep records of the amount of solvent added to each parts washer.

(ii) IFG Guilford shall attach a permanent conspicuous label to each unit summarizing the following operational standards of Chapter 130:

(a) Equip each cold cleaning degreaser with a cover that is easily operated with one hand if:

- the solvent vapor pressure is greater than 15 millimeters of mercury measured at 100 ^{o}F by ASTM D323-89;
- the solvent is agitated; or,
- the solvent is heated.

(b) Close the covers on all solvent degreasing tanks when the tanks are not in use;

(c) Drain the cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping stops;

(d) If used, supply a solvent spray that is a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized or shower-type spray) at a pressure that does not exceed ten (10) pounds per square inch gauge pressure (psig);

(e) Do not degrease porous or absorbent materials, such as cloth, leather, wood or rope;

(f) Minimize drafts to less than 40 meters/minute;

(g) Refrain from operating the cold cleaning degreaser upon the occurrence of any visible solvent leak until such leak is repaired; and

(h) Do not use any halogenated solvents in the degreasing tanks.

(19) Chapter 137 Reporting

(A) Annual Emission Statement

In accordance with MEDEP Chapter 137, the licensee shall annually report to the Department by September 1, the information necessary to accurately update the State's emission inventory by means of:

(i) A computer program and accompanying instructions supplied by the Department; or

(ii) A written emission statement containing the information required in MEDEP Chapter 137.

Reports and questions should be directed to:

Attn: Criteria Emission Inventory Coordinator
Maine DEP Bureau of Air Quality
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0017
Phone: (207) 287-2437

The emission statement must be submitted by September 1, or within 60 days of Department notification by mail.

(B) Toxic Air Pollutants Emission Statement

In accordance with MEDEP Chapter 137, the licensee shall report, no later than September 1, every two years (1996,1998,etc.) or in a timeframe designated to the Department, the information necessary to accurately update the State's toxic air pollutants emission inventory by means of a written emission statement containing the information required in MEDEP Chapter 137.

Reports and questions on the Air Toxics emissions inventory portion should be directed to:

Attn: Toxics Inventory Coordinator
Maine DEP Bureau of Air Quality
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0017
Phone: (207) 287-2437

(20) IFG Guilford shall pay the annual air emission license fee within 30 days February 28 of each year. Pursuant to 38 MRSA §353-A, failure to pay this annual fee in the stated timeframe is sufficient grounds for revocation of the license under 38 MRSA §341-D, subsection 3.

(21) The term of this order shall be for five (5) years from the signature date below.

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS DAY OF 2003.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: _____
DAWN R. GALLAGHER, COMMISSIONER

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: March 4, 2003
Date of application acceptance: March 4, 2003

Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection:_____

This order prepared by Rachel E. Pilling, Bureau of Air Quality